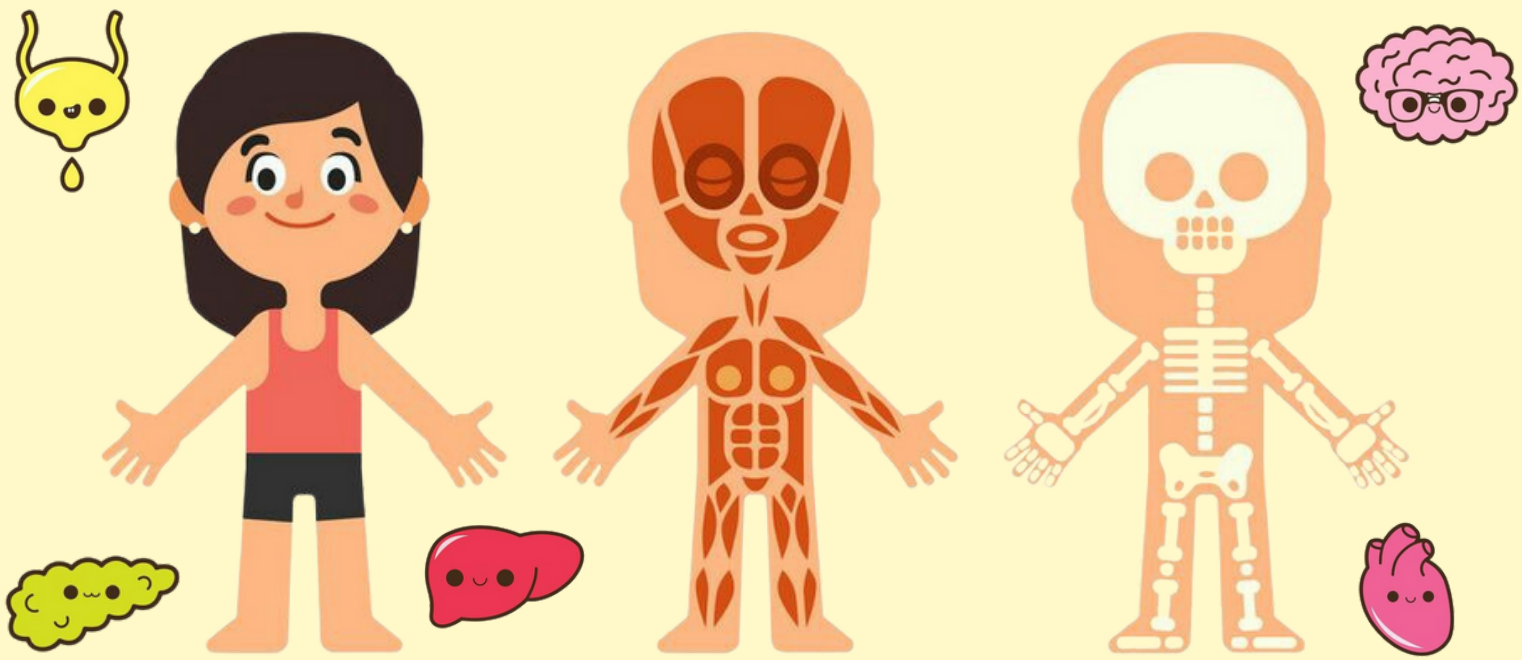
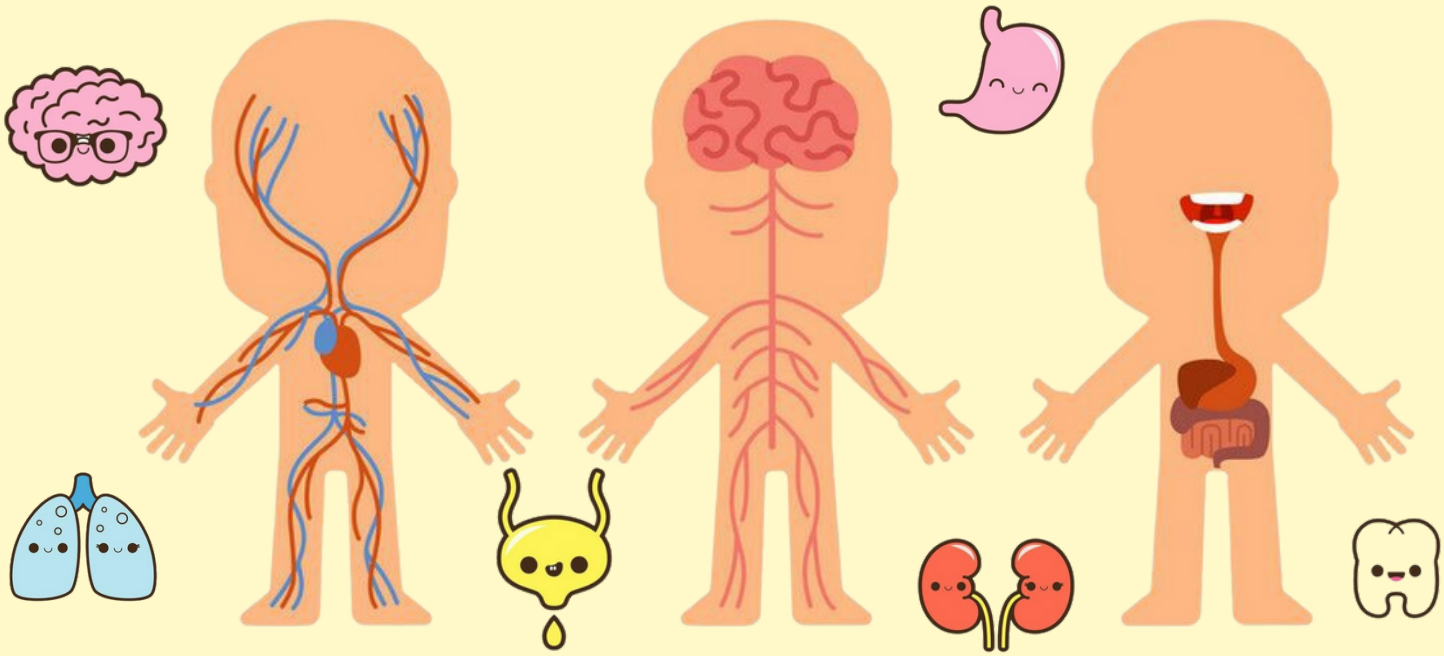


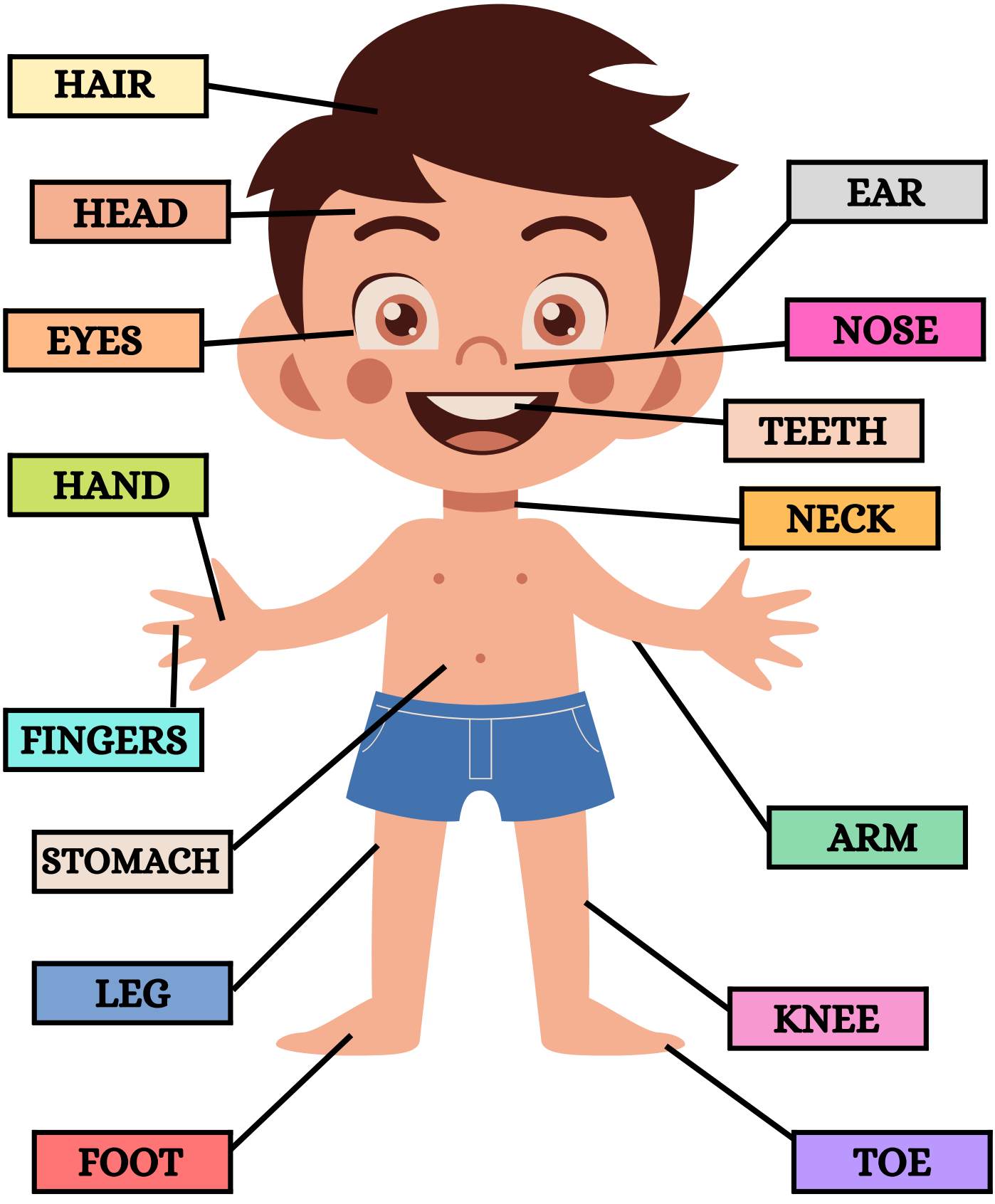
HUMAN

ANATOMY BUSY BOOK

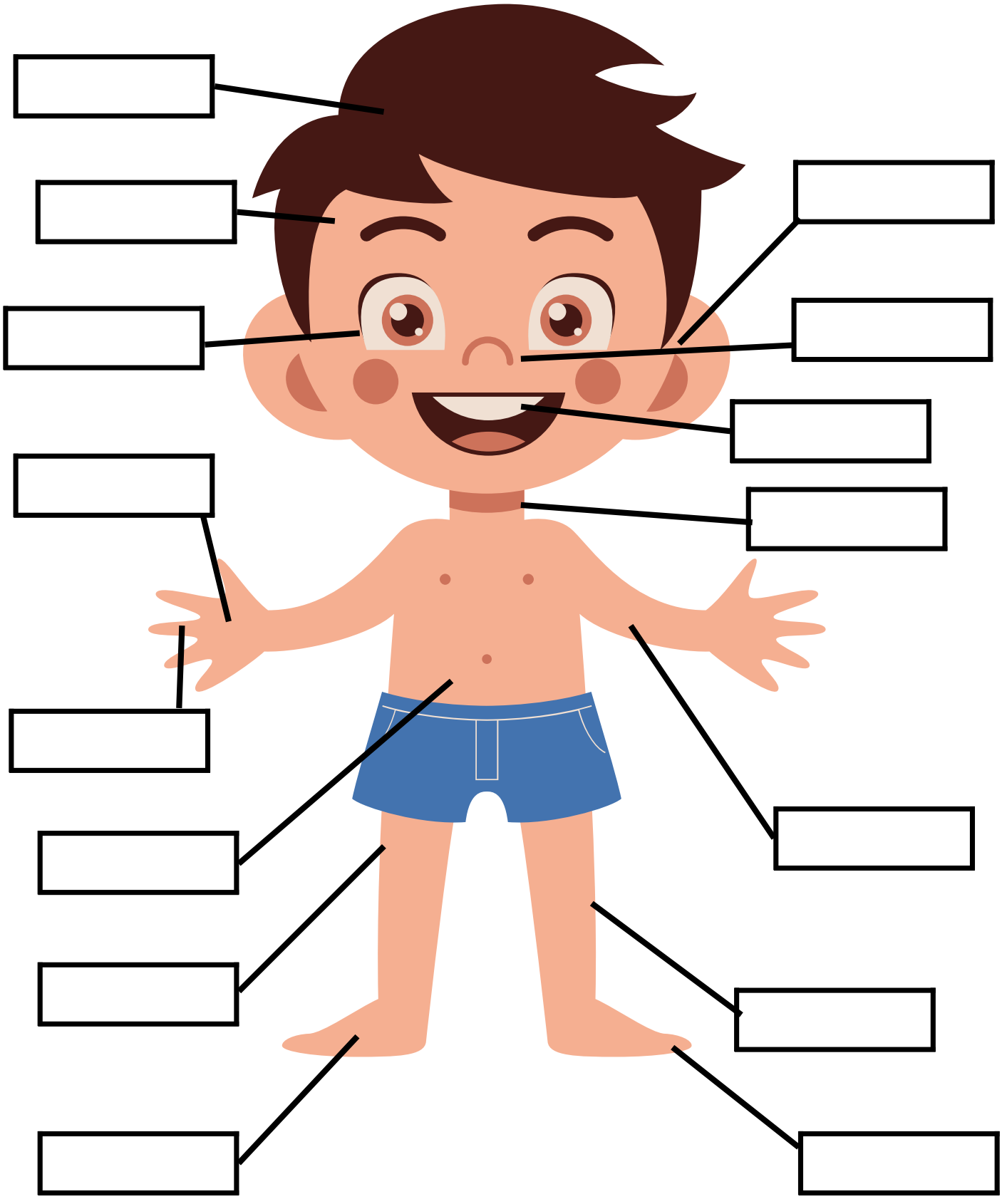
- Human Brain
- Body Organs
- Human Cells
- DENTEL HEALTH
- Human Skeleton
- Body Parts



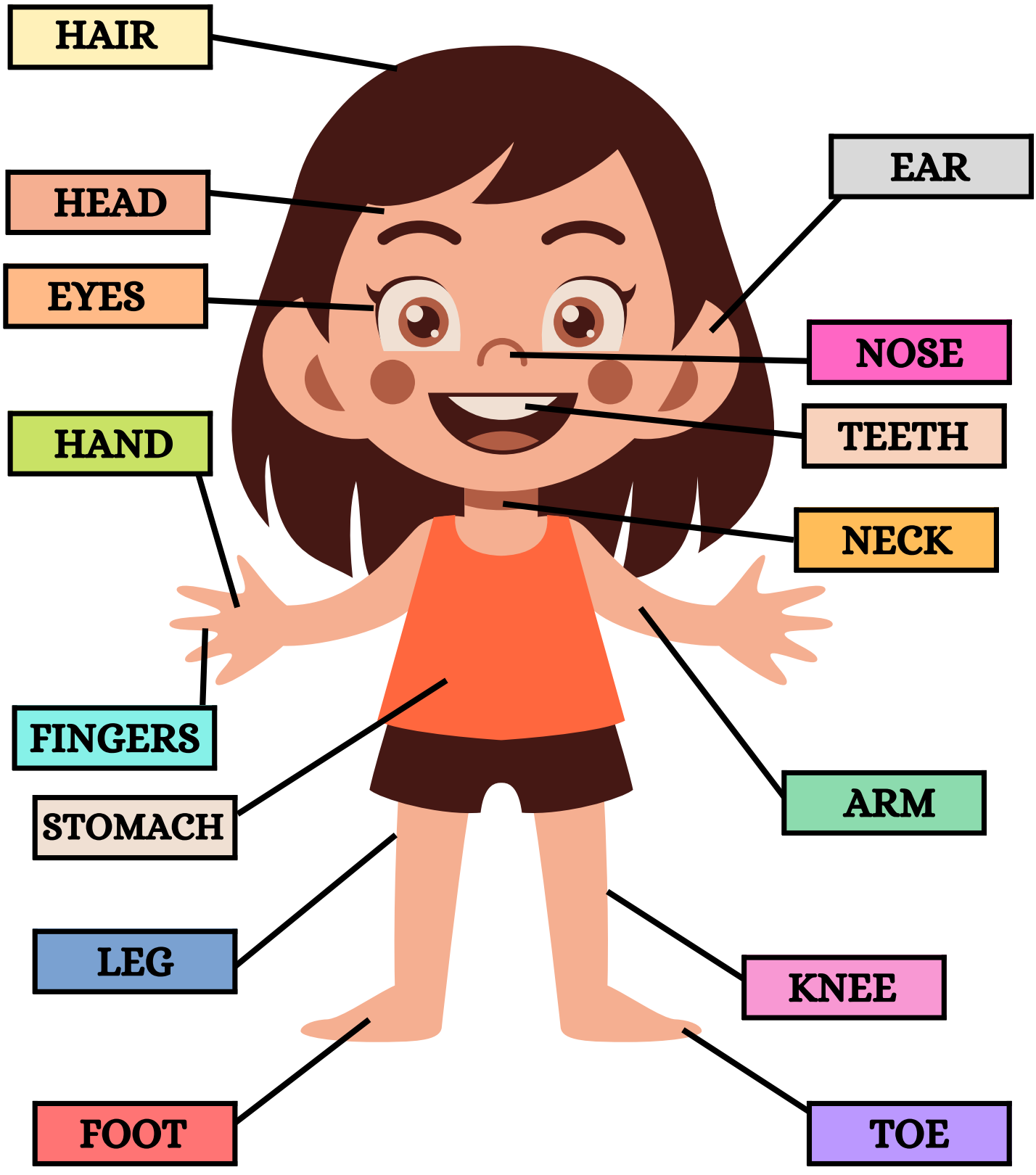
MY BODY PARTS



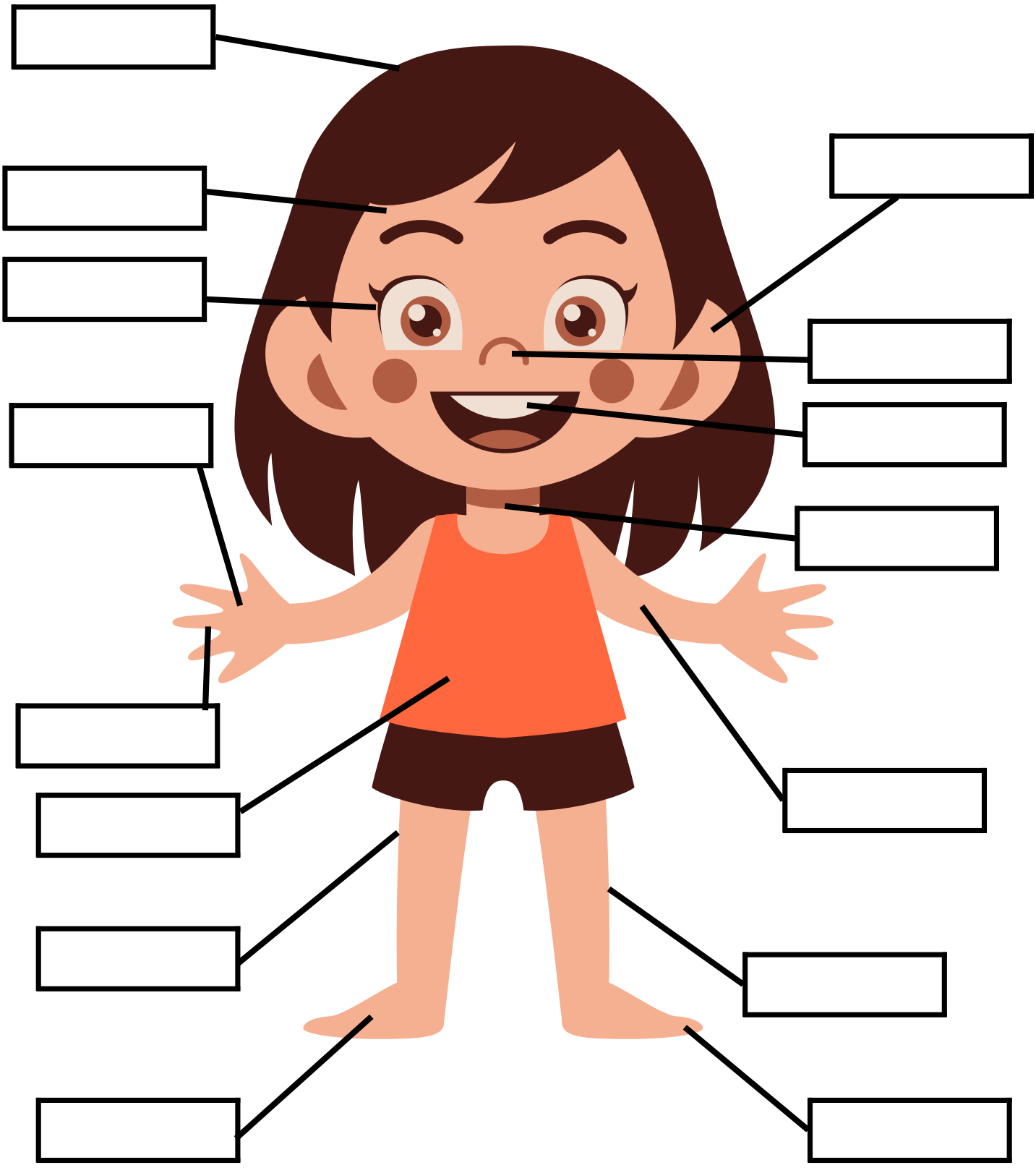
MY BODY PARTS



MY BODY PARTS

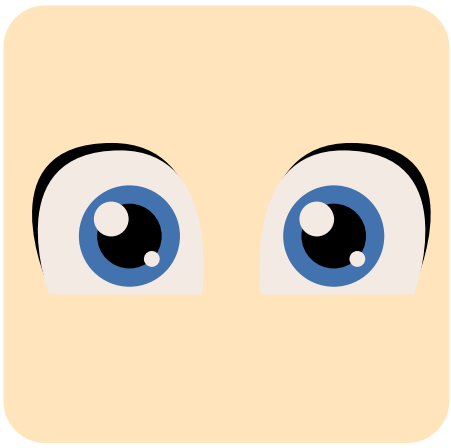


MY BODY PARTS



MY BODY PARTS

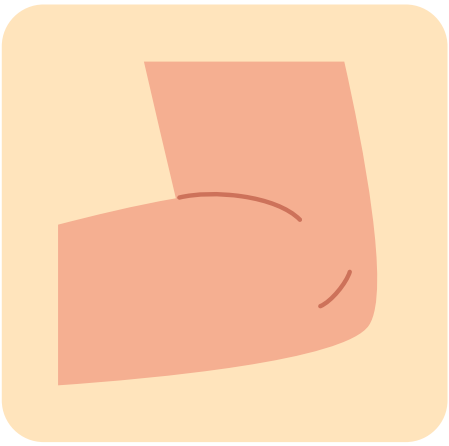
HAIR	HAIR	ARM	TEETH
HEAD	HEAD	NOSE	EAR
EYES	NECK	TEETH	EYES
ARM	HAND	FINGERS	NOSE
FINGERS	KNEE	EAR	HAND
STOMACH	STOMACH	LEG	NECK
LEG	TOE	TOE	KNEE
FOOT	FOOT		



EYES

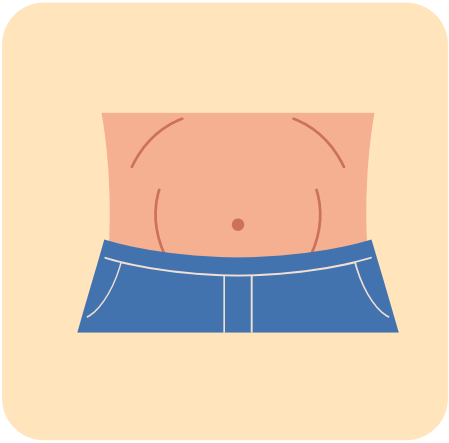
HAIR

EAR



ELBOW

HEAD

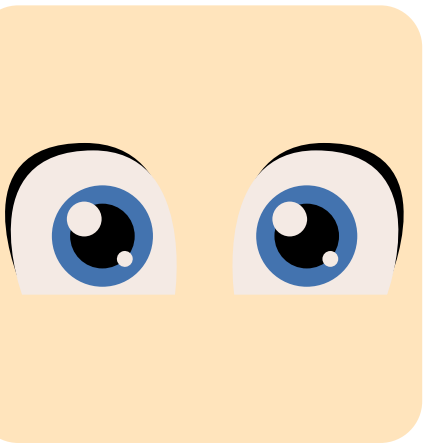


STOMACH

TONGUE

FINGER

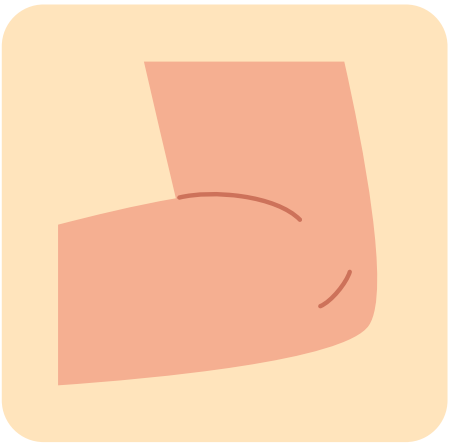
TOE



EYES

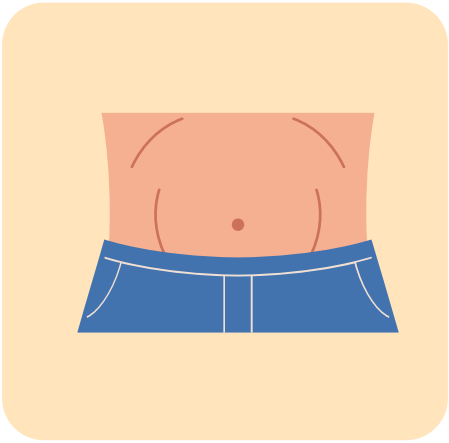
HAIR

EAR



ELBOW

HEAD



STOMACH

TONGUE

FINGER

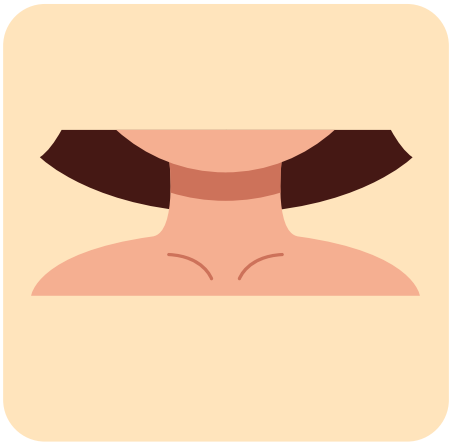
TOE

HAND

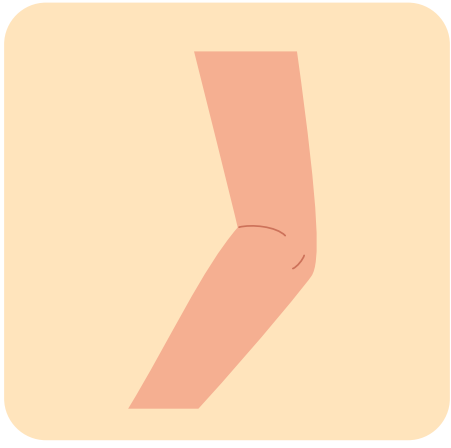
NOSE

EAR

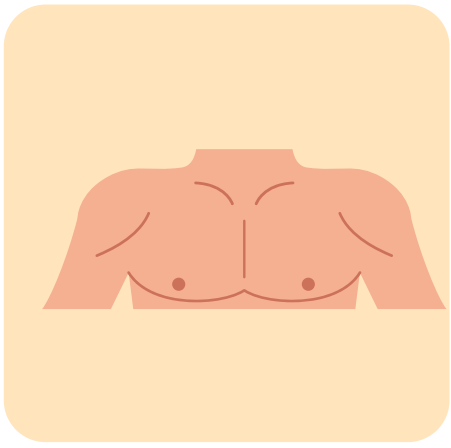
FOOT



NECK



ARM



CHEST

LEG

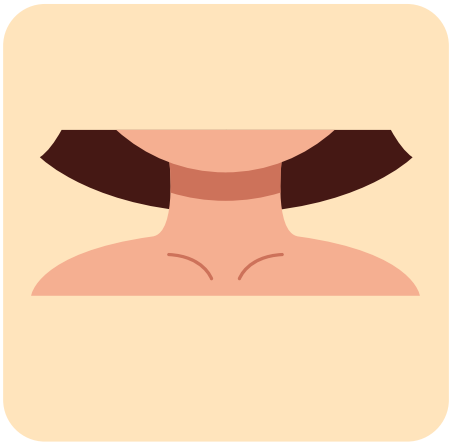
MOUTH

HAND

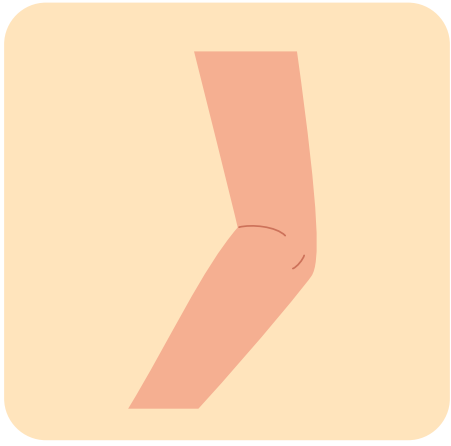
NOSE

EAR

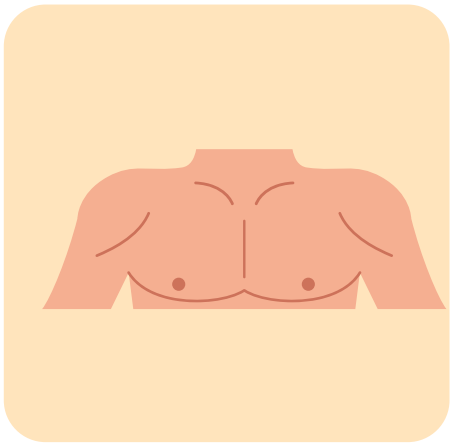
FOOT



NECK



ARM

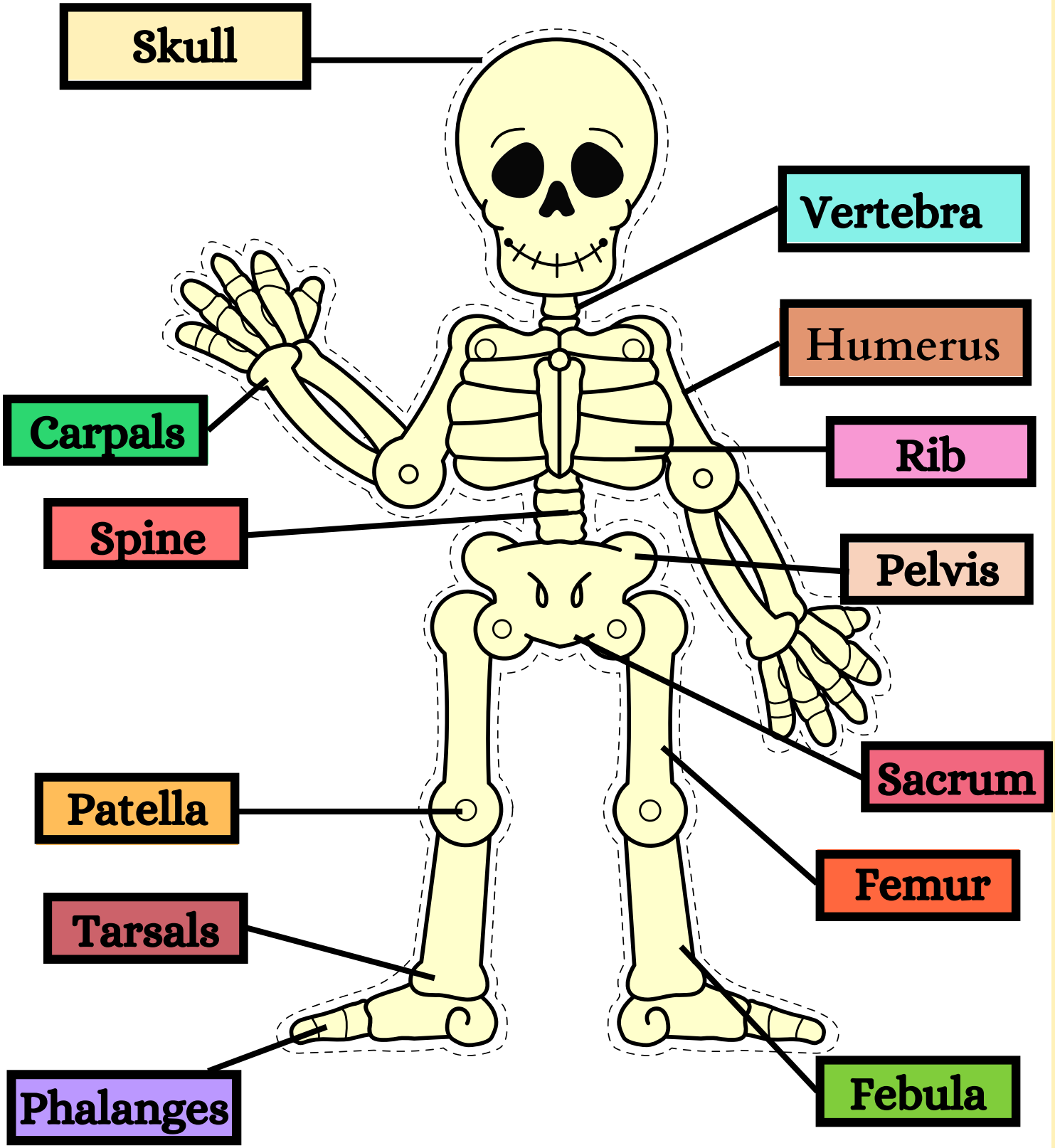


CHEST

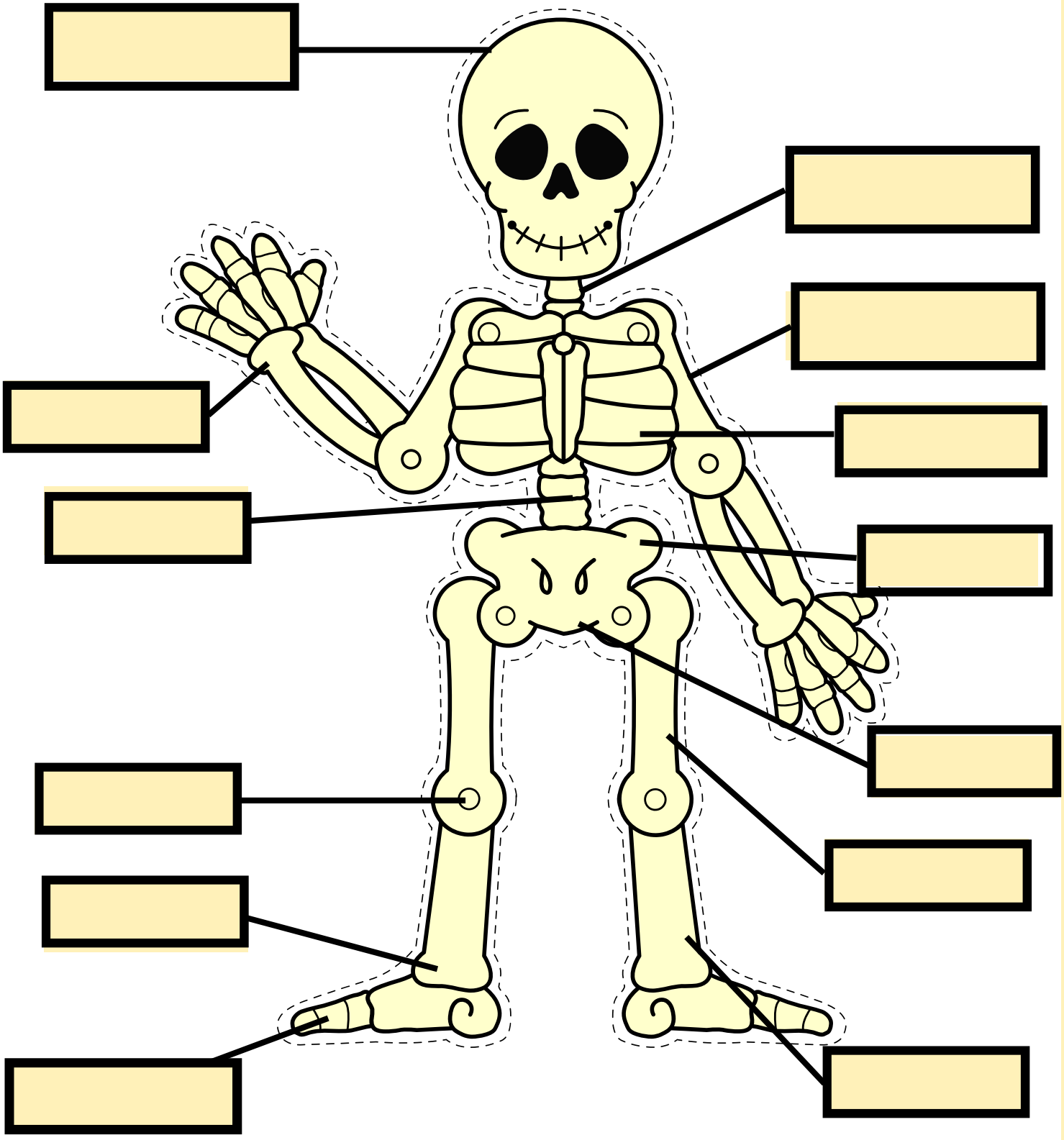
LEG

MOUTH

MY SKELETON


Skull
Vertebra
Humerus
Carpals
Rib
Spine
Pelvis
Sacrum
Patella
Femur
Tarsals
Phalanges
Febula

MY SKELETON



MY SKELETON PARTS

Carpals

Spine

Patella

Tarsals

Rib

Pelvis

Sacrum

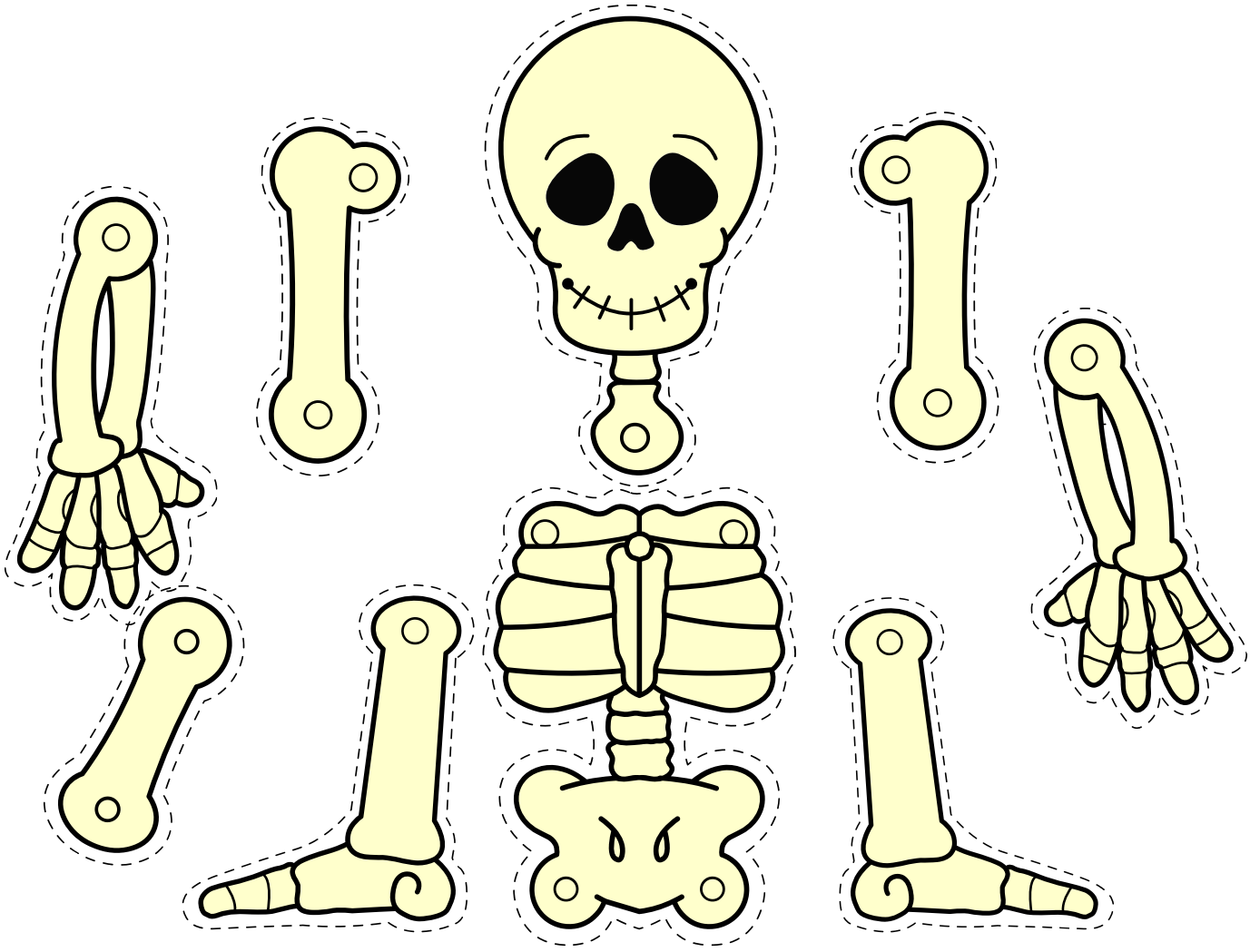
Femur

Phalanges

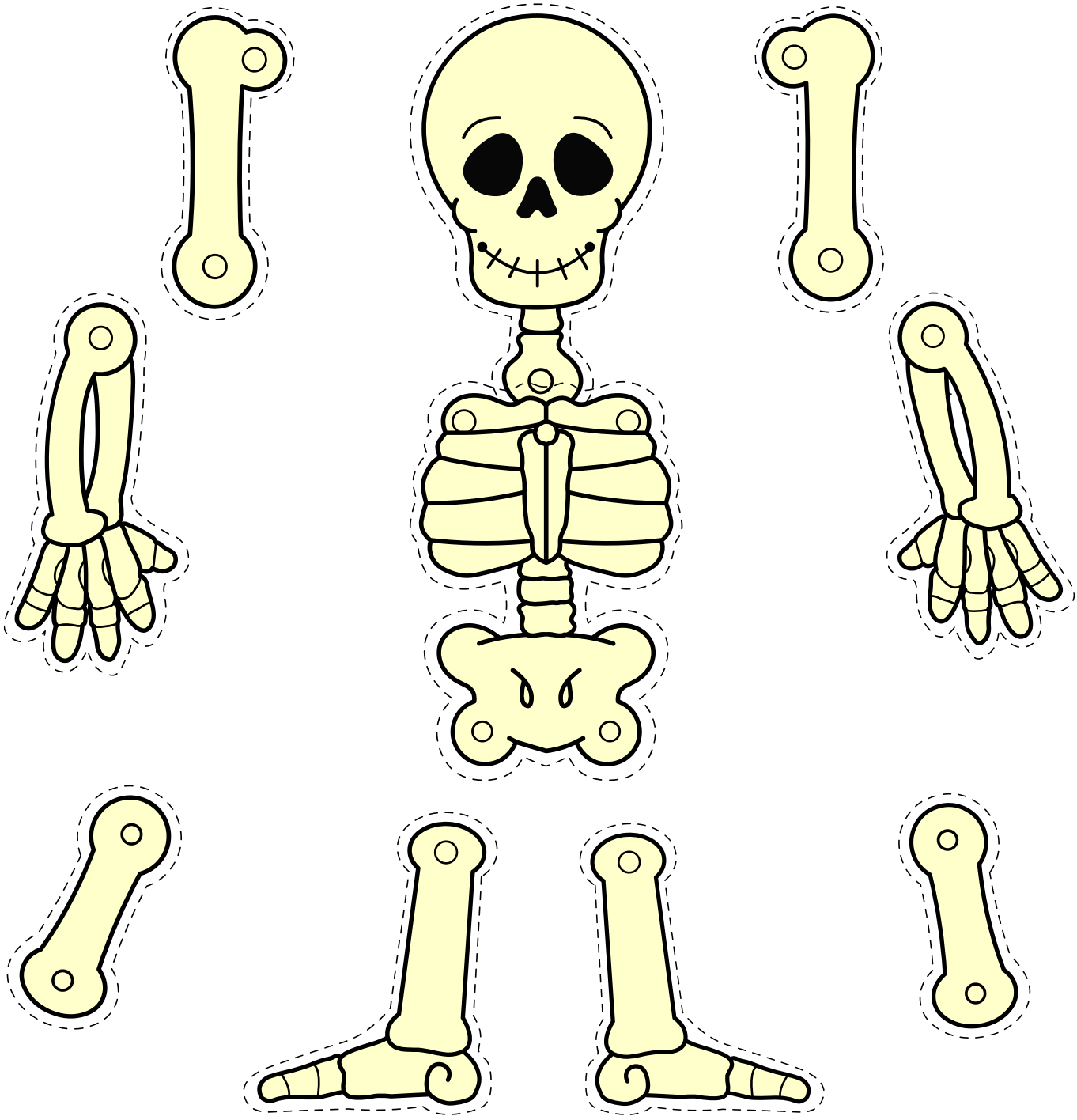
Vertebra

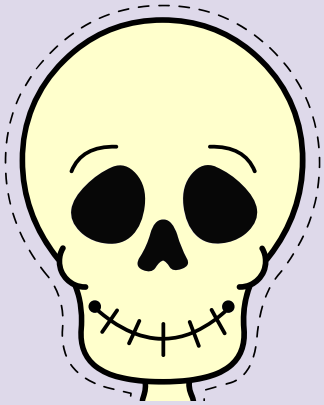
Humerus

Febula

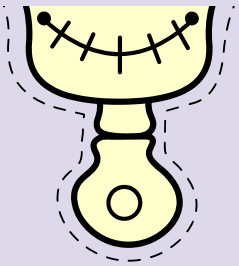


MY SKELETON

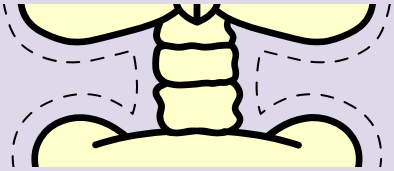




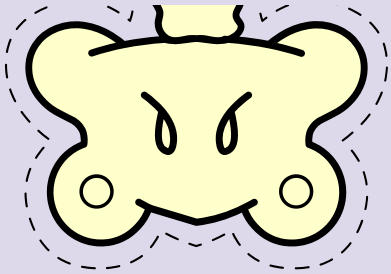
SKULL



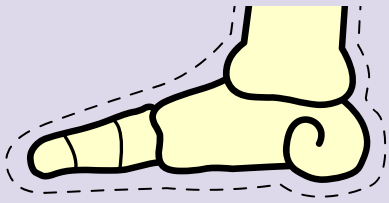
VERTEBRA



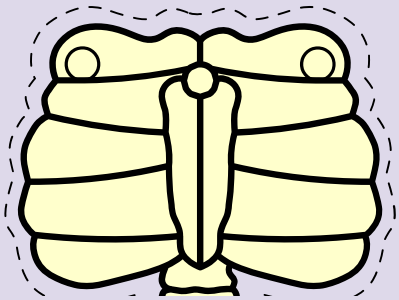
SPINE



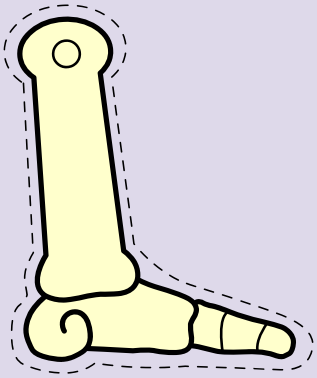
PELVIS



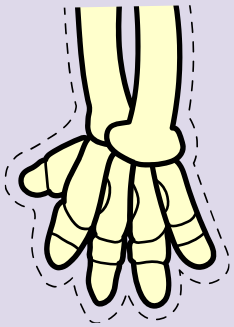
PHALANGES



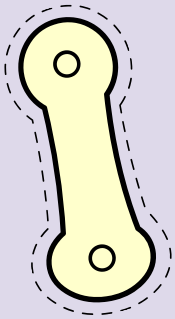
RIBS



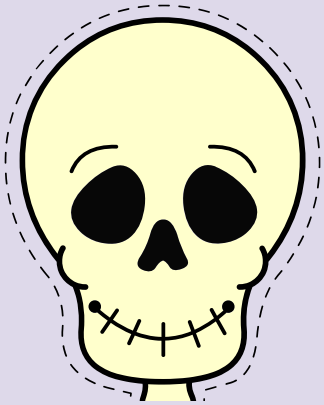
FEBULA



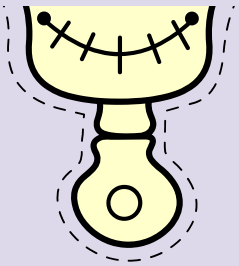
CARPALS



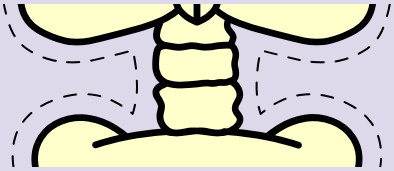
FEMUR



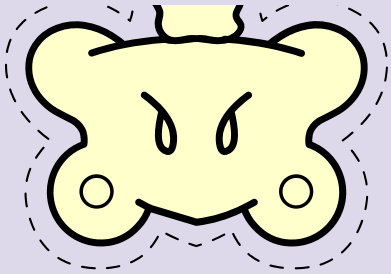
SKULL



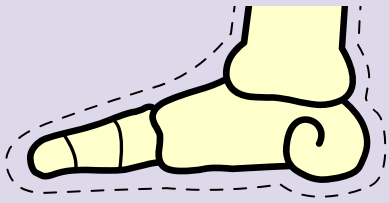
VERTEBRA



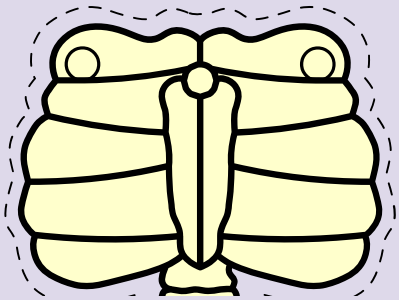
SPINE



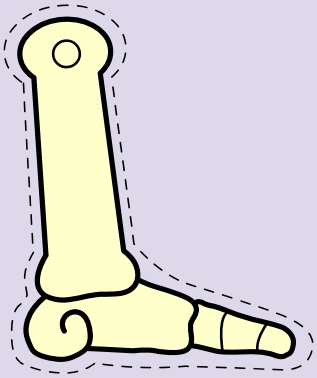
PELVIS



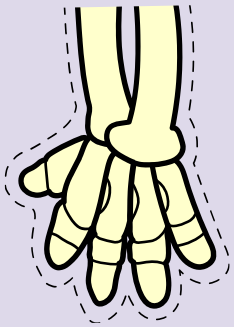
PHALANGES



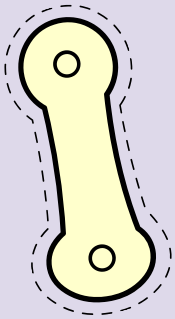
RIBS



FEBULA



CARPALS



FEMUR

MY SKELETON FUN FACT

WHO HAS MORE BONES, KIDS OR ADULTS?

A baby's body has about 300 bones at birth. These eventually fuse (grow together) to form the 206 bones that adults have.Slowly, as you grew older, everything became a bit bigger, including your bones.

WHAT ARE BONES FOR?

Bone provides shape and support for the body, as well as protection for some organs. Bone also serves as a storage site for minerals and provides the medium for the development.

THE BIGGEST BONE IN HUMAN BODY?

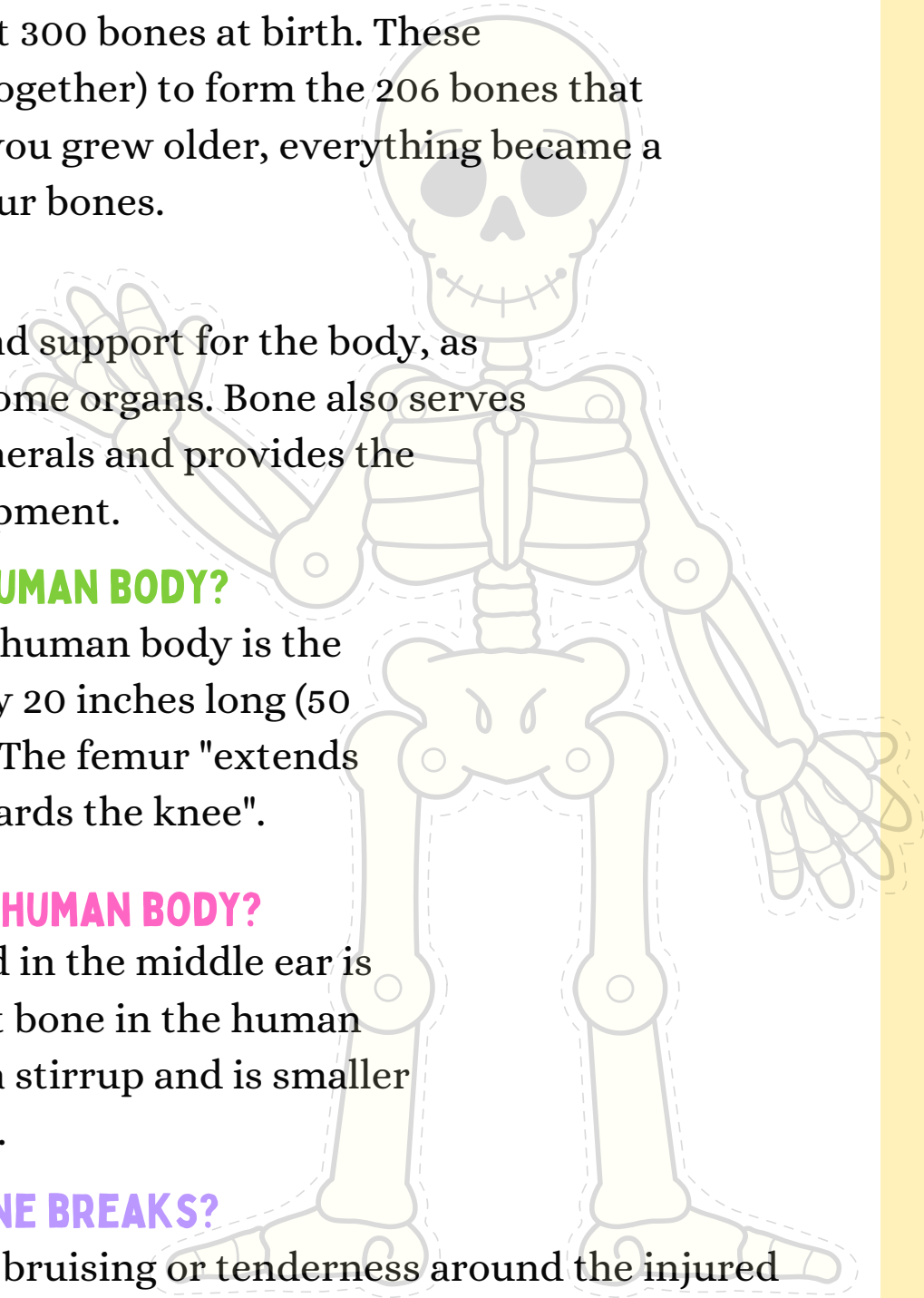
The largest bone in the human body is the femur in the leg, "nearly 20 inches long (50 centimeters) in adults".The femur "extends from the hip down towards the knee".

THE SMALLEST BONE IN HUMAN BODY?

The stapes bone located in the middle ear is considered the shortest bone in the human body. It has a shape of a stirrup and is smaller than 3 millimeters long.

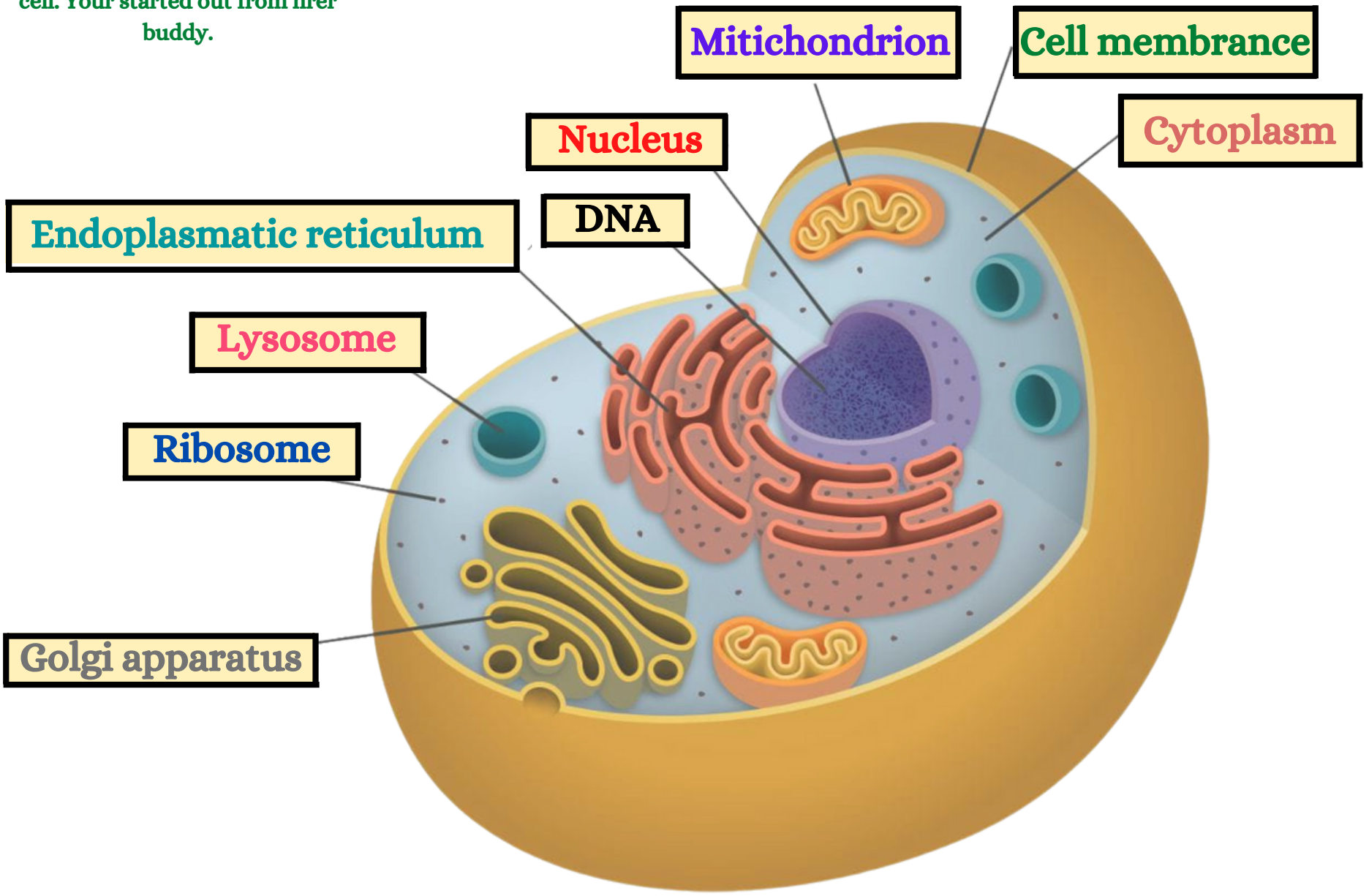
WHAT HAPPENS IF A BONE BREAKS?

There may be swelling, bruising or tenderness around the injured area. you may feel pain when you put weight on the injury, touch it, press it, or move it.

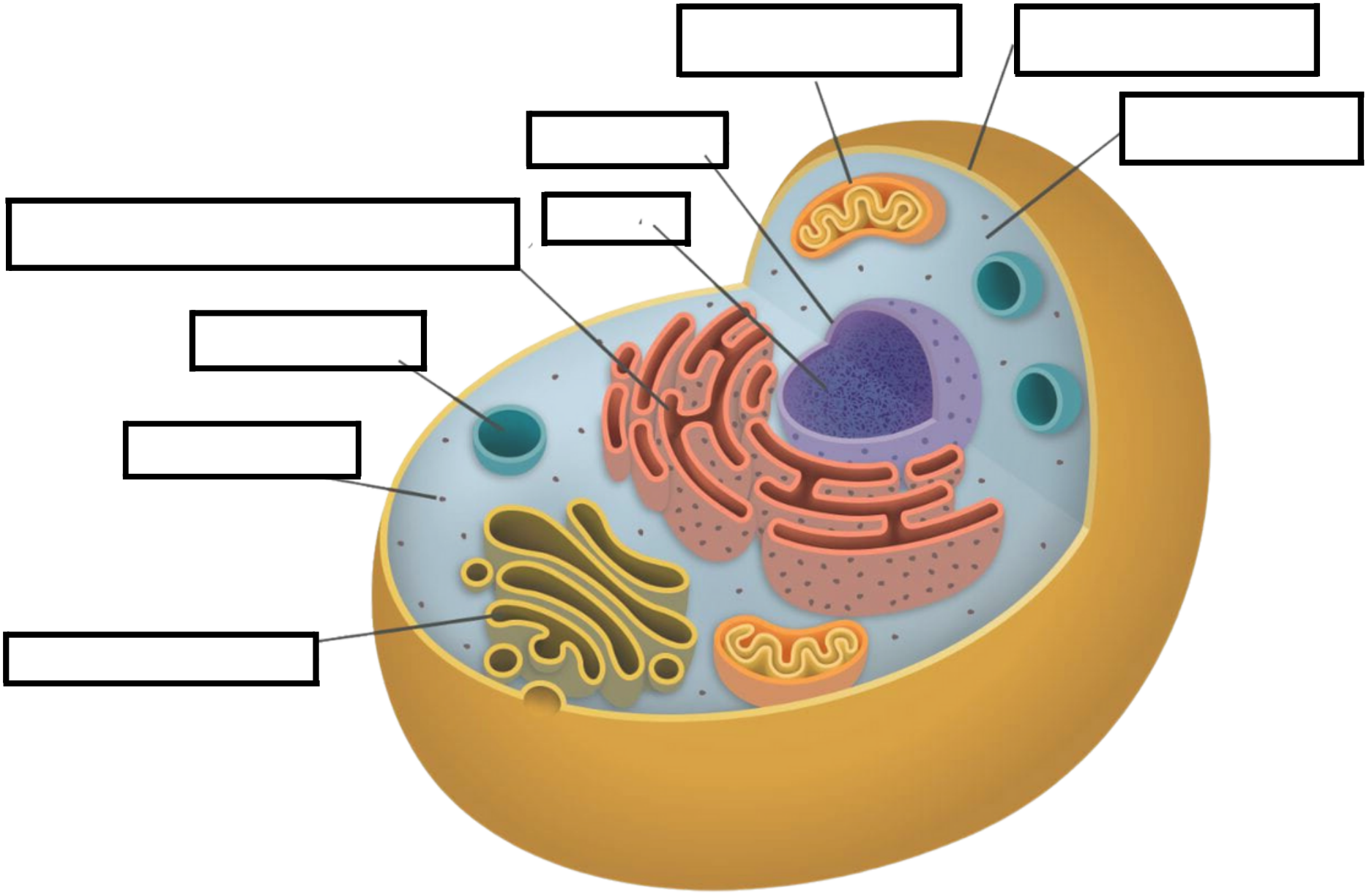


Well always remember this a cell is the basic unit of life. All livings beings started out from a single cell. Your started out from hrer buddy.

HUMAN CELL



HUMAN CELL



Ribosome

A ribosome is an intercellular structure made of both RNA and protein, and it is the site of protein synthesis in the cell. The ribosome reads the messenger RNA (mRNA) sequence and translates that genetic code into a specified string of amino acids, which grow into long chains that fold to form proteins.

Golgi apparatus

The Golgi apparatus, or Golgi complex, functions as a factory in which proteins received from the ER are further processed and sorted for transport to their ...

Lysosome

A lysosome is a membrane-bound cell organelle that contains digestive enzymes. Lysosomes are involved with various cell processes. They break down excess or worn-out cell parts. They may be used to destroy invading viruses and bacteria.

Endoplasmatic reticulum

Endoplasmic reticulum is a network of membranes inside a cell through which proteins and other molecules move. Proteins are assembled at organelles called ...

Nucleus

The cell nucleus is a membrane-bound organelle found in eukaryotic cells. Eukaryotic cells usually have a single nucleus, but a few cell types, ..

Cell membrance

The cell membrane is also known as the plasma membrane. It is the outermost covering of animal cells.

DNA

Deoxyribonucleic acid is a polymer composed of two polynucleotide chains that coil around each other to form a double helix carrying genetic instructions .

Cytoplasm

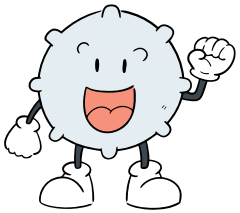
Cytoplasm is a thick solution that fills each cell and is enclosed by the cell membrane. It is mainly composed of water, salts, and proteins.

Mitichondrion

Popularly known as the “Powerhouse of the cell,” mitochondria (singular: mitochondrion) are a double membrane-bound organelle found in most eukaryotic

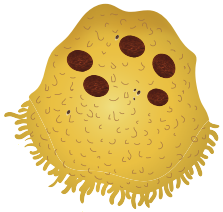
TYPES OF CELLS IN THE BODY

WHITE BLOOD CELL



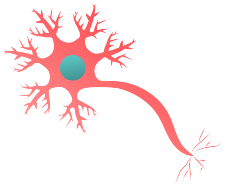
WHITE BLOOD CELLS CIRCULATE AROUND THE BLOOD AND HELP THE IMMUNE SYSTEM FIGHT OFF INFECTIONS.

BONE CELL



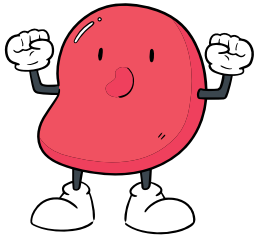
THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF CELLS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO BONE HOMEOSTASIS. OSTEOBLASTS ARE BONE-FORMING CELL, OSTEOCLASTS RESORB OR BREAK DOWN BONE, AND OSTEOCYTES ARE ...

NERVE CELL



CELLS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, CALLED NERVE CELLS OR NEURONS, ARE SPECIALIZED TO CARRY "MESSAGES

RED CELL



RED BLOOD CELLS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSPORTING OXYGEN FROM YOUR LUNGS TO YOUR BODY'S TISSUES. YOUR TISSUES PRODUCE ENERGY WITH THE OXYGEN

SMOOTH MUSCLE CELL

SMOOTH MUSCLE IS AN INVOLUNTARY NON-STRIATED MUSCLE, SO-CALLED BECAUSE IT HAS NO SARCOMERES AND THEREFORE NO STRIATIONS

Lysosome

Ribosome

Nucleus

Golgi apparatus

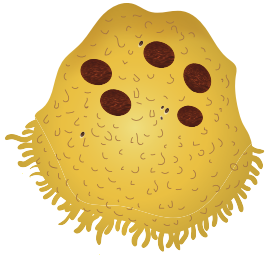
Cytoplasm

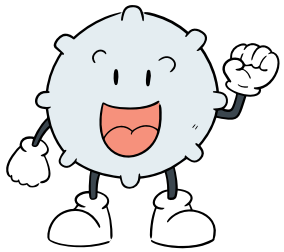
Cell membrance

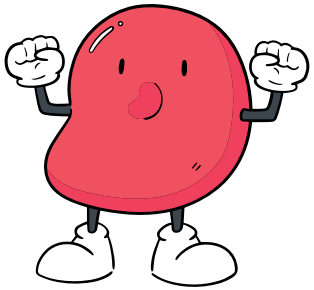
DNA

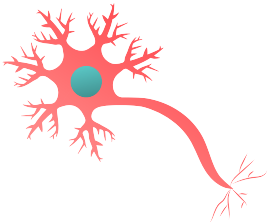
Mitichondrion

Endoplasmatic reticulum

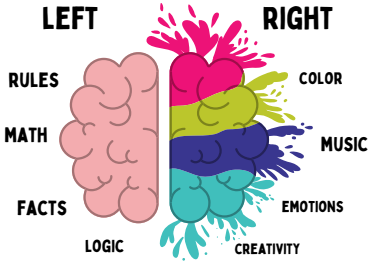








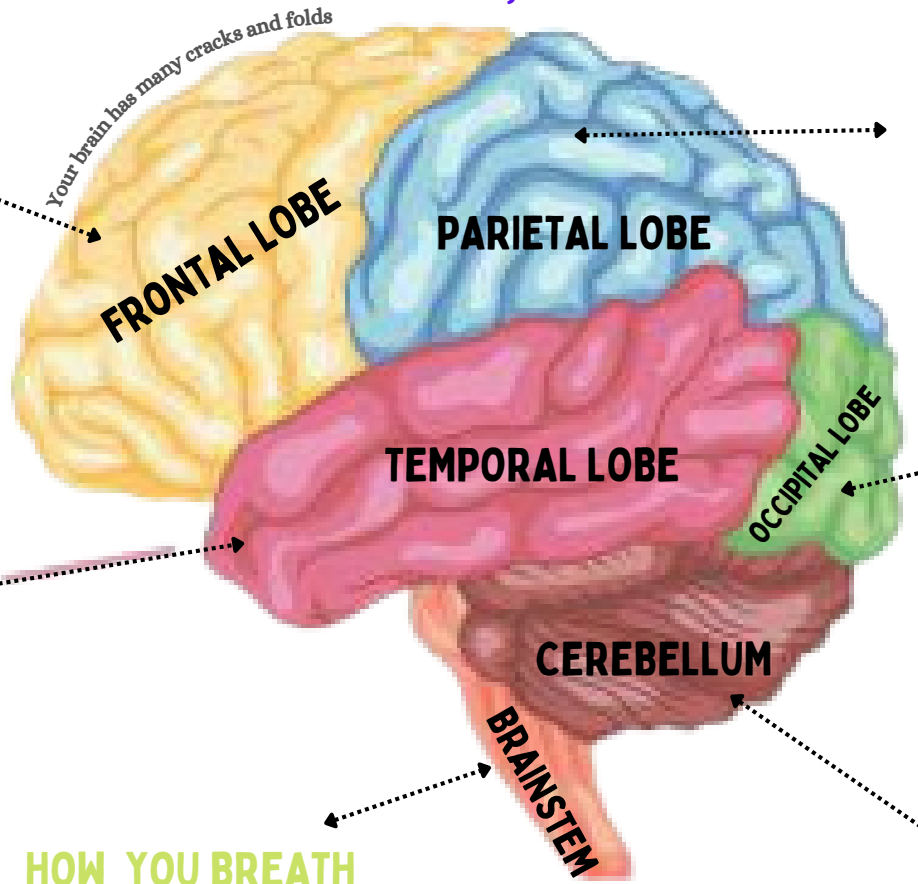
CUT OUT



MY BRAIN

Our brain is an amzaing three_pound organ that control all functions of the body .it is composed of the cerebrum,cerebrum,and braistem.
The cerebrum is divided into left and right hemispheres.Each hemisphereshas 4 lobes;Frontal,Temporal,Parietal and occipital.

Each part of your brain is in charge of different jobs



WHO YOU ARE

Responsible for what makes us human.it plays a role in everything from movement to intelligence, helps us anticipate the consequences of our actions ,and aids in the planeinf of future actions.

WHAT YOU FEEL

Responsible for interpreting information about object in our external environment through touch.

WHAT YOU SEE

Responsible for interpreting information from the eyes and turning it into the world as a person sees it.

HOW YOU SAY & WHAT YOU HEAR

Responsible for understanding language ,memory acquisition,face recognition,perception and processing auditory information.

During a day your brain uses 20 % of your body's energy.

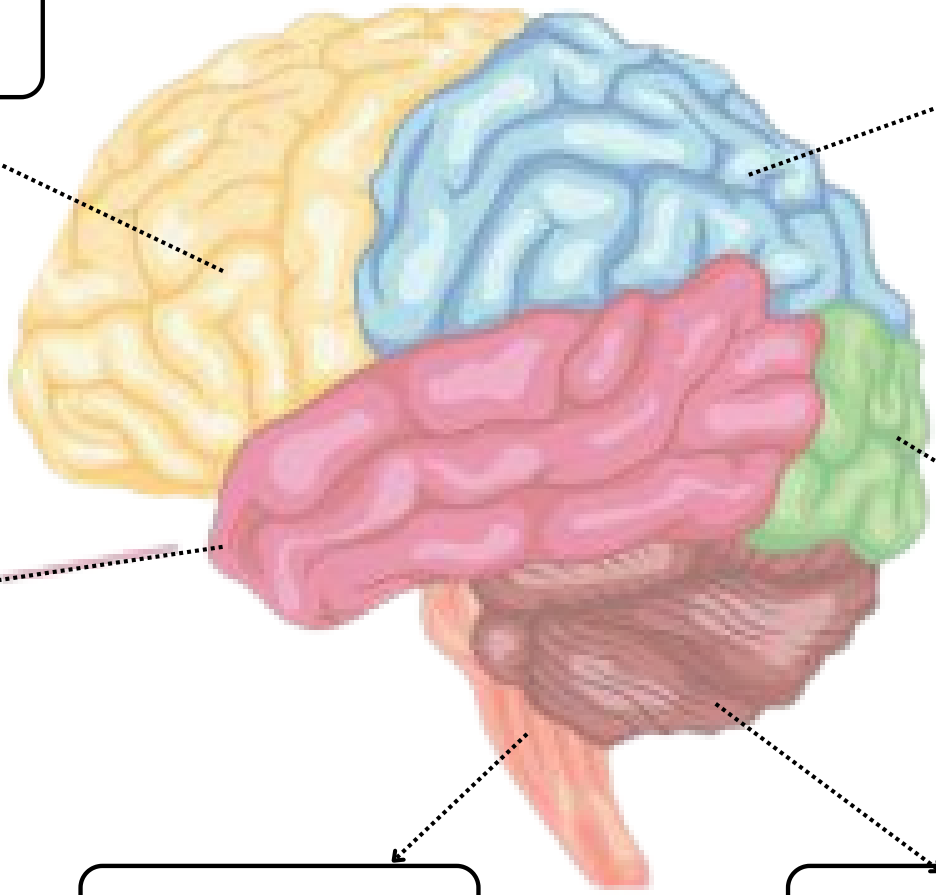
HOW YOU BREATH

Responsible for sending messages to the rest of your body to regulat balance , breathing , heart rate and more.

HOW YOU MOVE

Responsible for coordination and movement related to motor skills, especially involving the hands and feet.

BRAIN ANATOMY



CUT OUT

parietal lobe

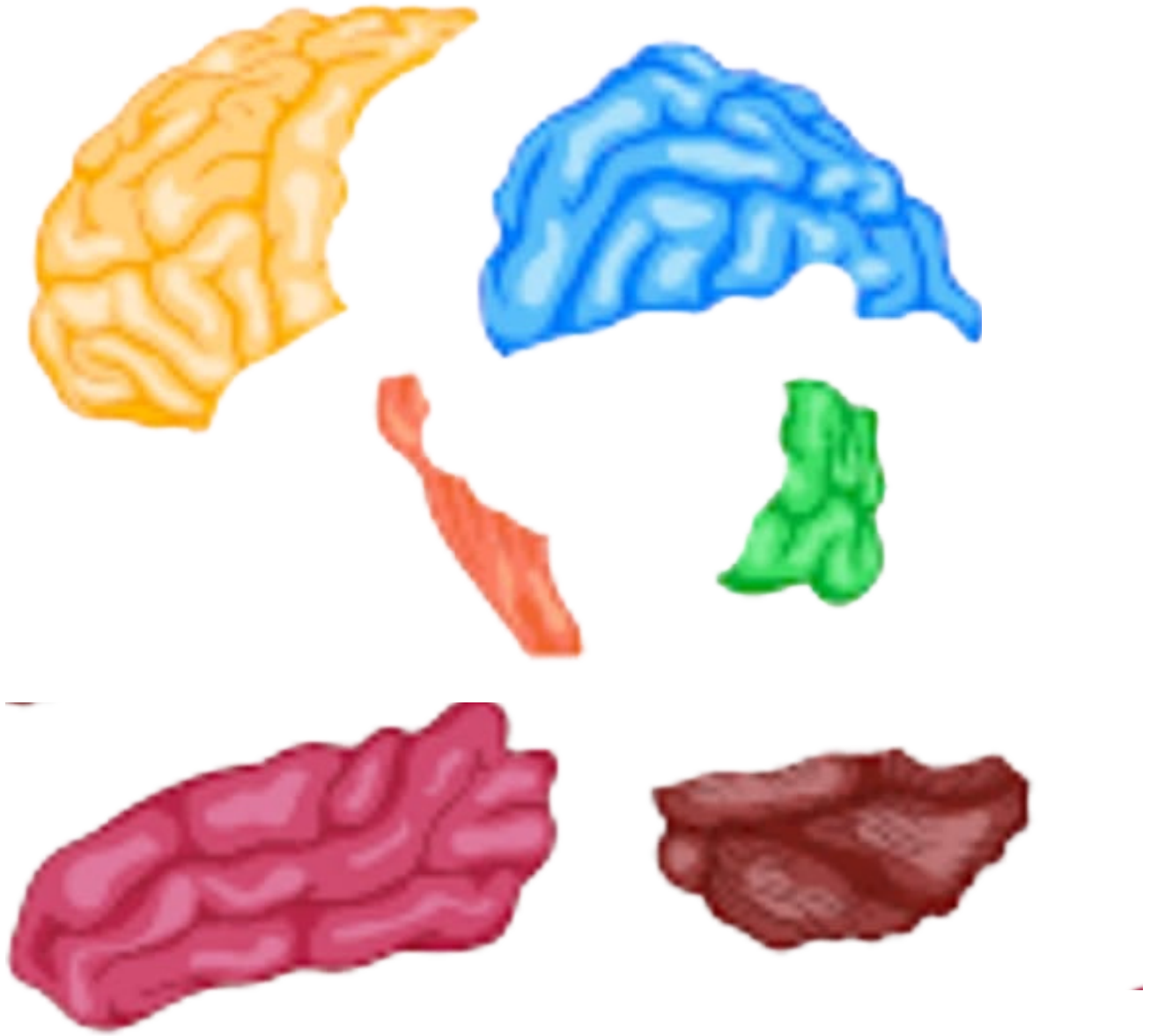
Frontal lobe

Occipital lobe

Temporal lobe

Cerebellum

The brain stem



Parietal lobe

The parietal lobe is vital for sensory perception, controls your movement, sensation (pain, taste,touch,etc.).

Frontal lobe

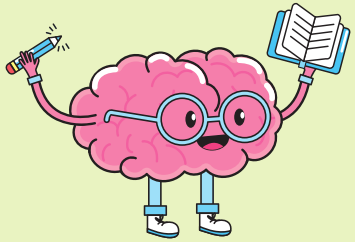
The frontal lobe of the brain is vital to our consciousness.controls your thinking,planning,problem solving and personality.

Cerebellum

This part controls your movement, balance,coordination and posture,without this part of the brain, we would be all wibbly wobbly.

Temporal lobe

Helps us in understanding language,learning and remembering verbal information,controls your speech and hearing.



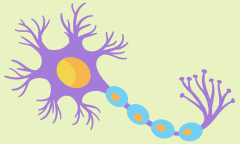
Occipital lobe

The occipital lobe is the visual processing area of the brain . It is associate with;

- color determination
- object and face recognition
- memory formation

The Brain Stem

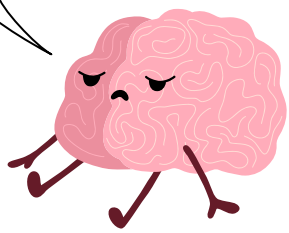
The brain stem connects your brain to your spinal cord,which goes down your neck and back and controls your involuntary muscles.it sends all sorts of messages to your heart and stomach to help them do their jobs, without you even knowing! it sends messages to your stomach muscles to help digest food, and it sends messages to your heart muscles to help keep it beating and sending blood around your body.



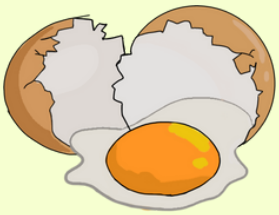
BEST FOOD FOR HEALTHY BRAIN

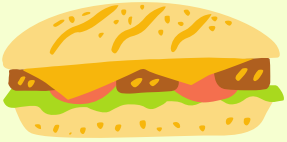
LIKES

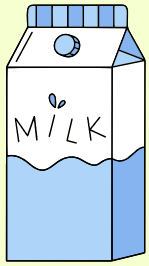
DISLIKES

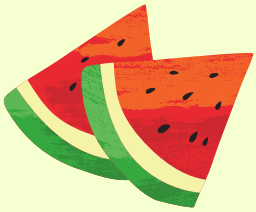


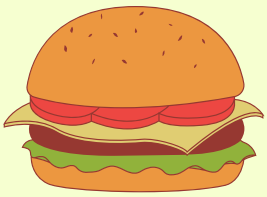
cut out

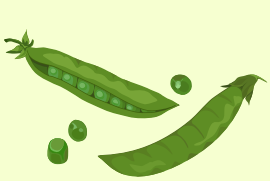


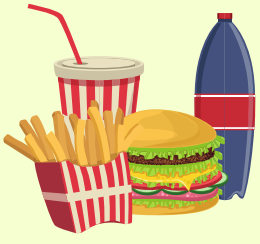










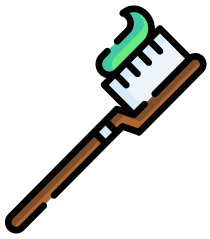


YOUR TEETH

Just like trees, teeth have roots. One-third of each tooth is not visible, but you still must care for this part of the tooth.
When foods stick to the teeth, they have to be cleaned off. Sugar may taste good, but your teeth do not like it! In fact, the kids that have the best teeth are the ones who rarely eat candy and sugary foods.

Use a Toothbrush to clean your teeth	**Brush your teeth twice a day**	**Use a good toothpaste for better cleanliness**

HOW TO BRUSH YOUR TEETH



Put toothpaste on your toothbrush

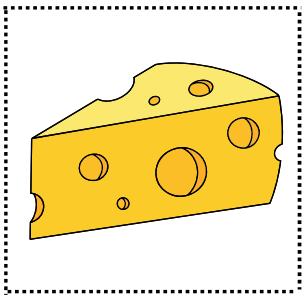
Apply toothbrush on your teeth

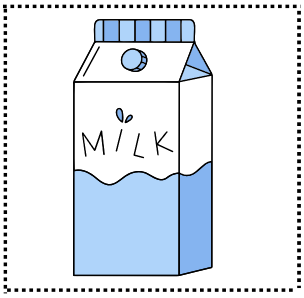
Brush your teeth in circular motion

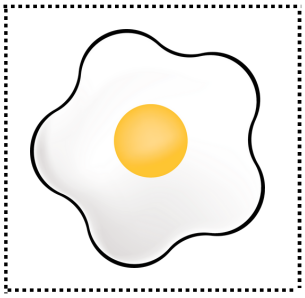
Rinse your mouth with water

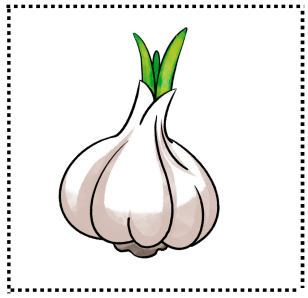
BEST FOOD FOR HEALTHY TEETH

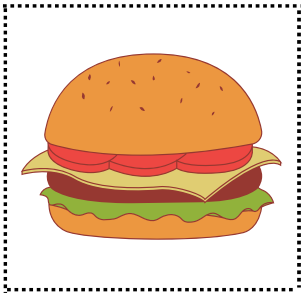
BEST FOOD FOR HEALTHY TEETH

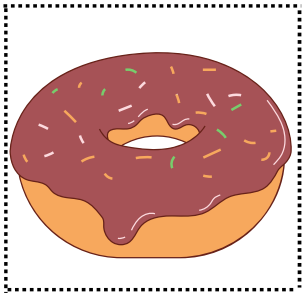


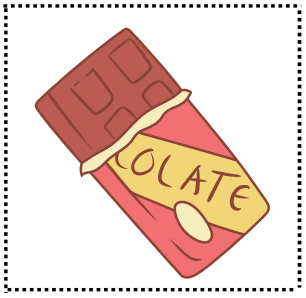


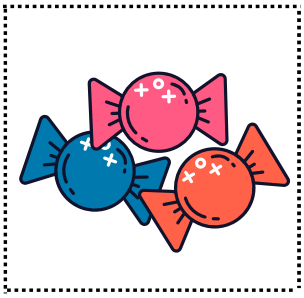


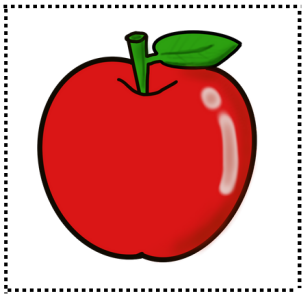


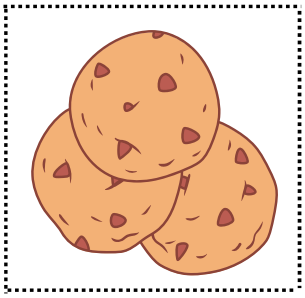






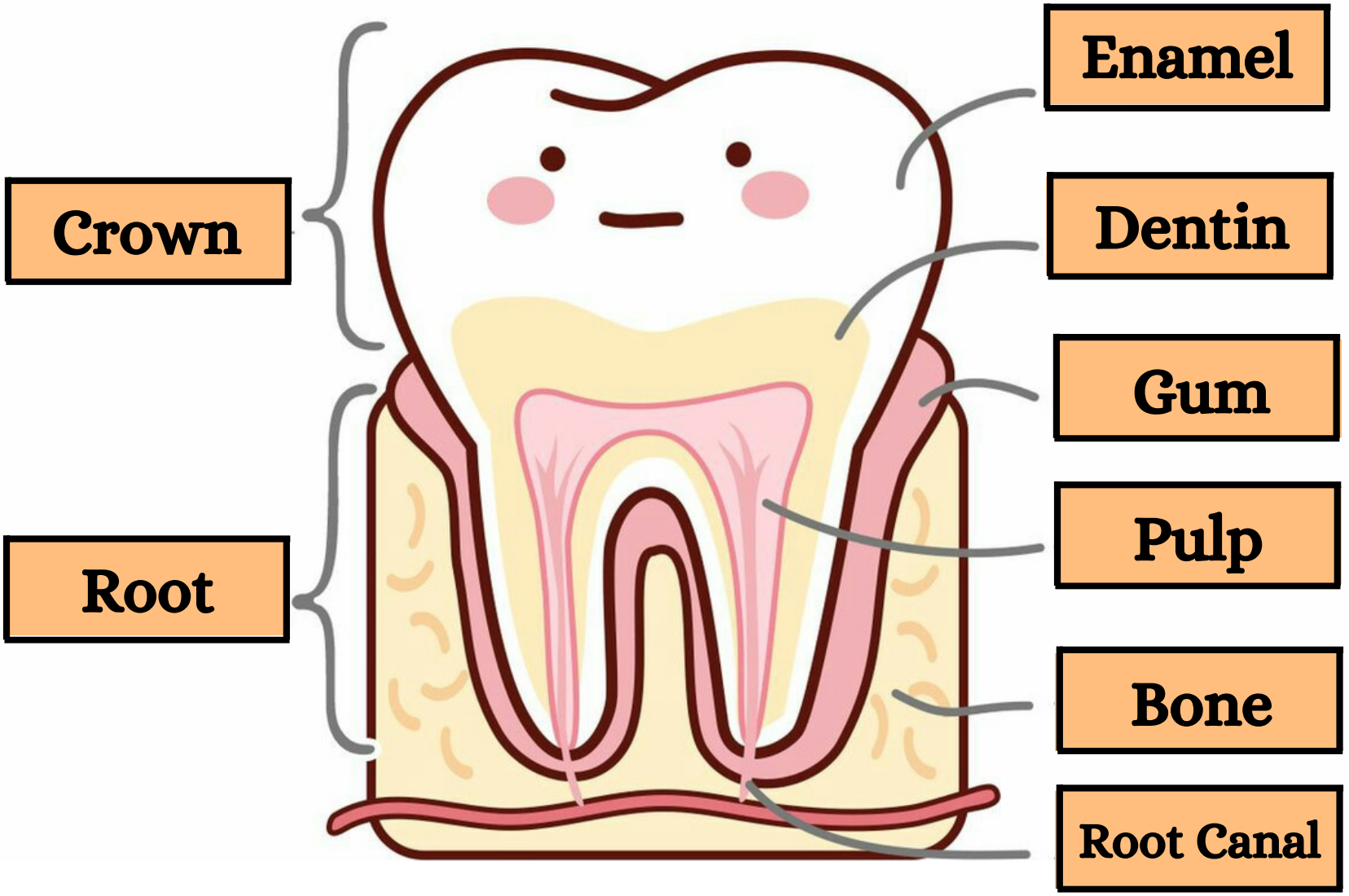




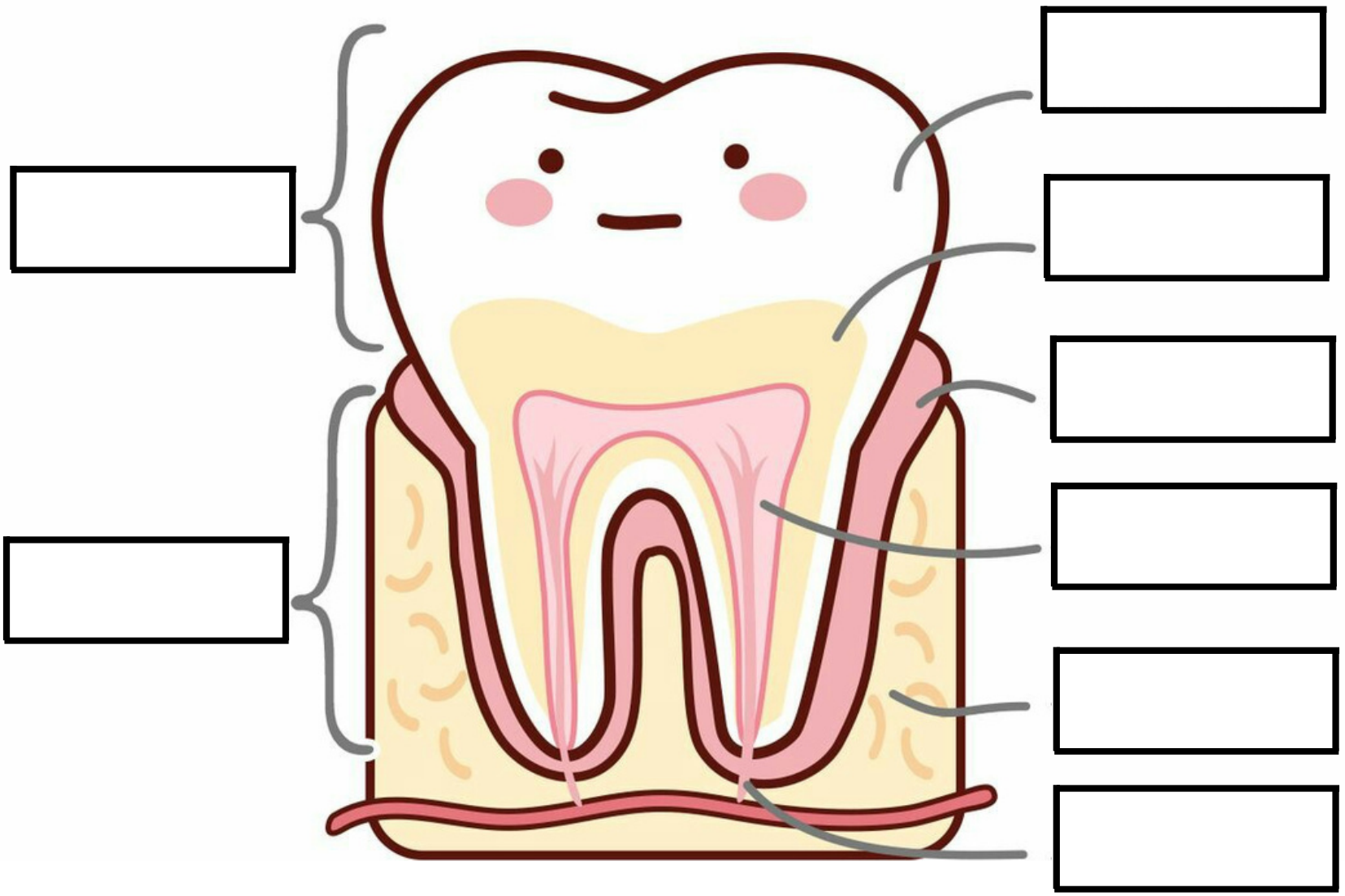


CUT OUT

PEEK INSIDE A TOOTH



PEEK INSIDE A TOOTH



Bone

Root Canal

Crown

Root

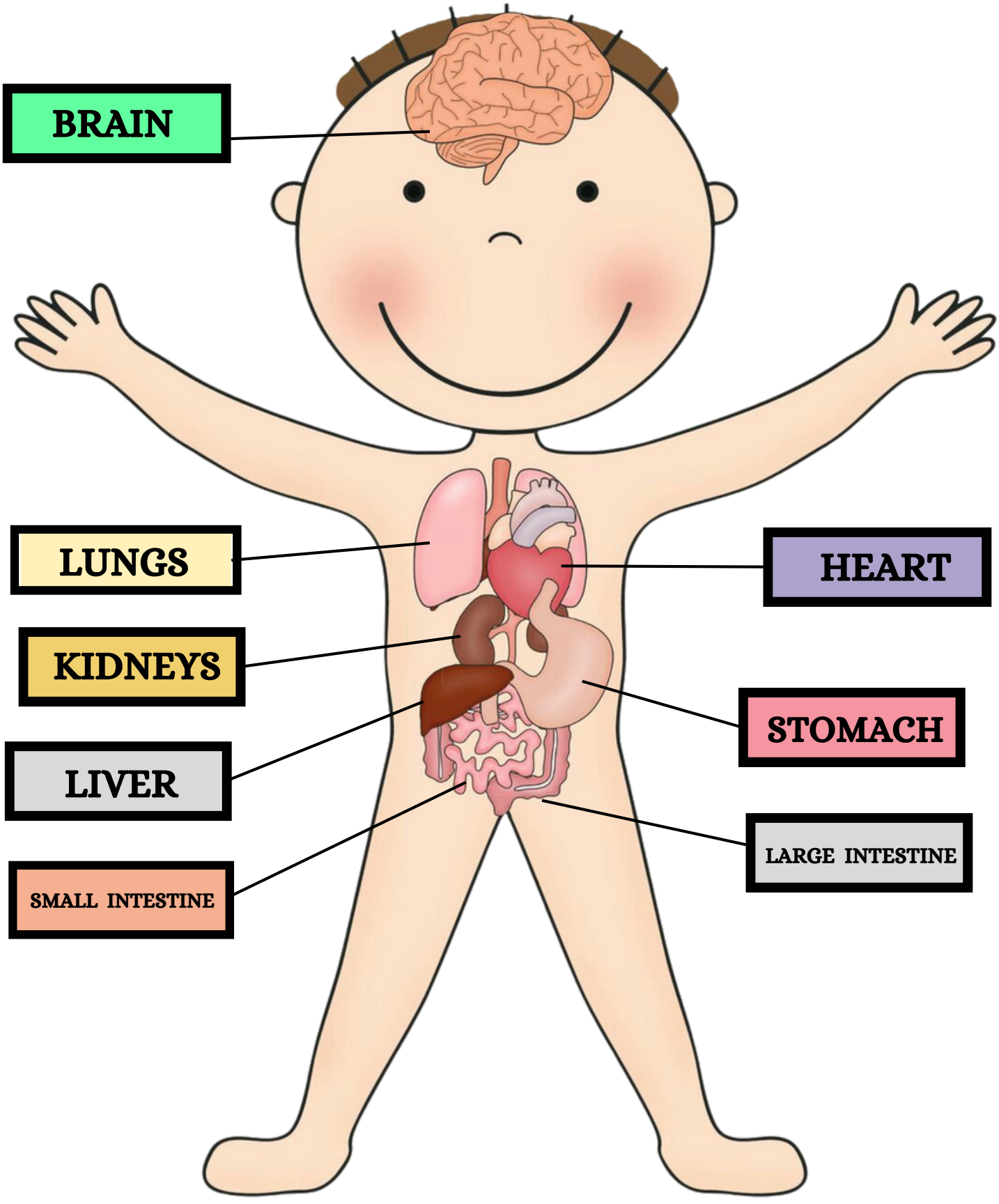
Enamel

Dentin

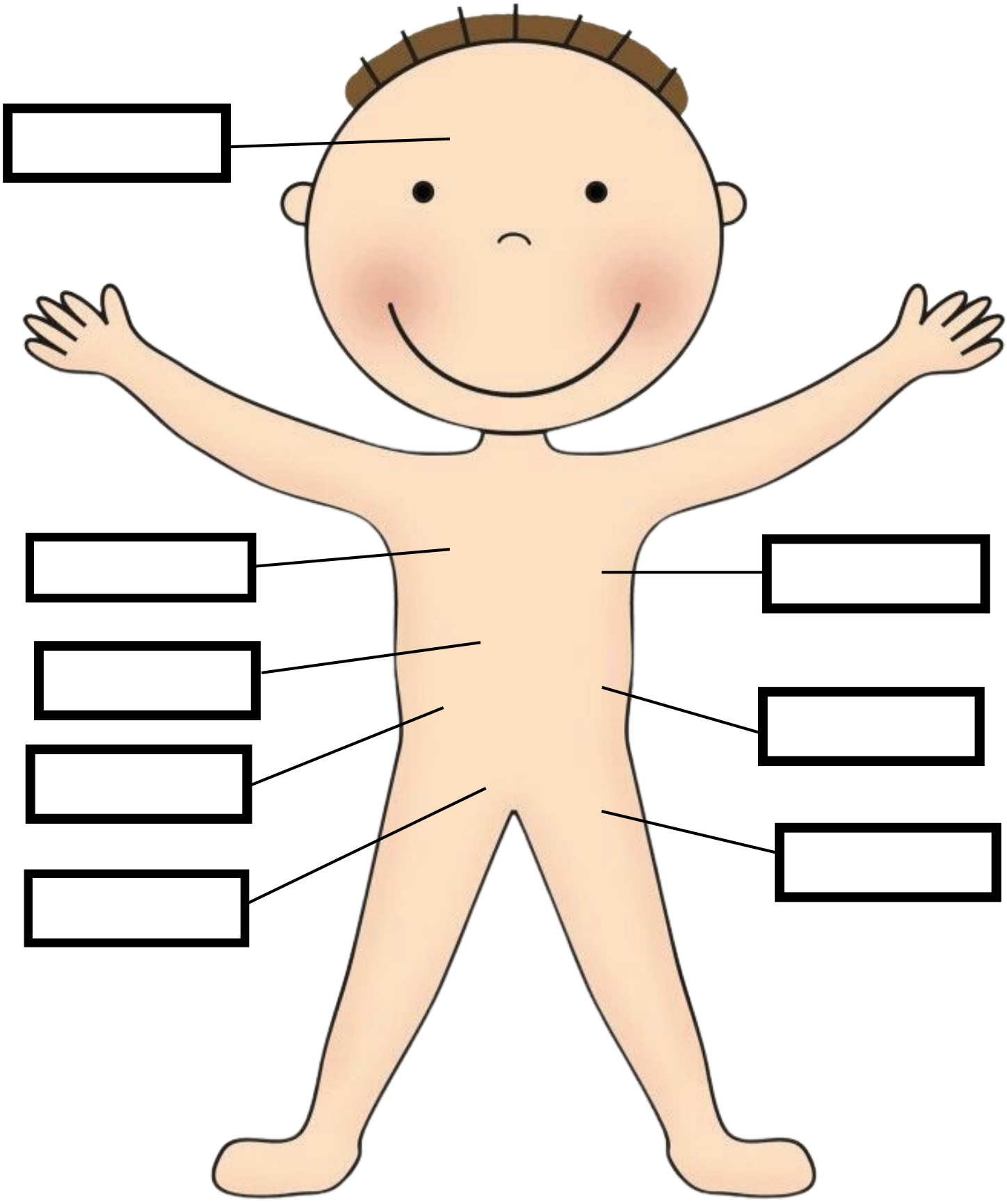
Gum

Pulp

MY BODY ORGANS



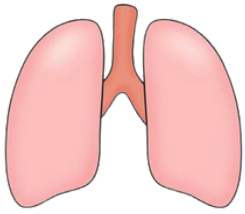
MY BODY ORGANS

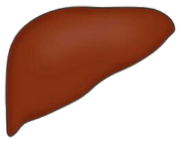


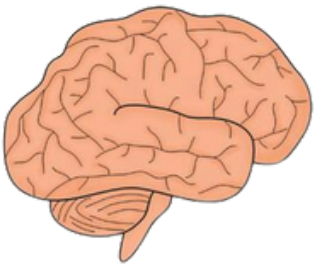
MY BODY ORGANS

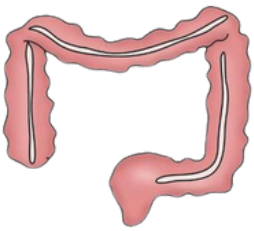
LUNGS	HEART	BRAIN	STOMACH
KIDNEYS	LARGE INTESTINE	LIVER	SMALL INTESTINE

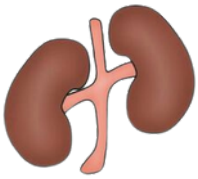
Cut out the organs and place them in the correct place on the body

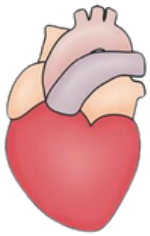


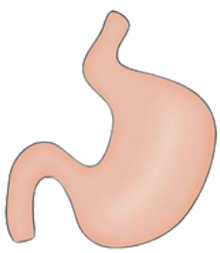








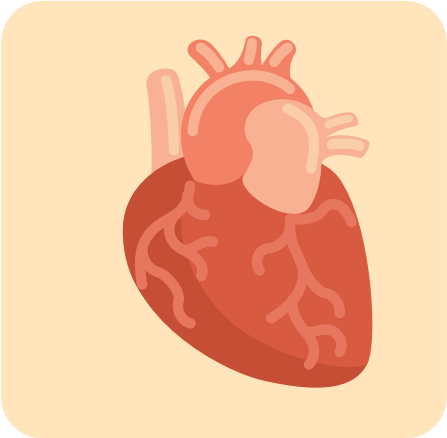




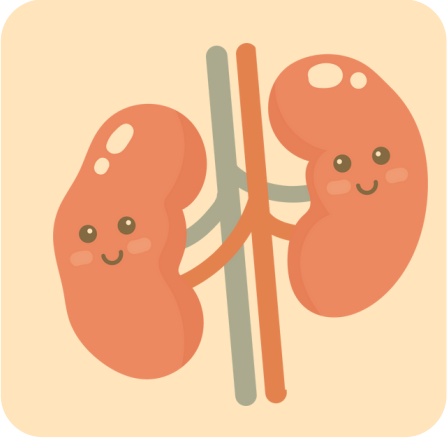
CUT OUT

BRAIN

STOMACH



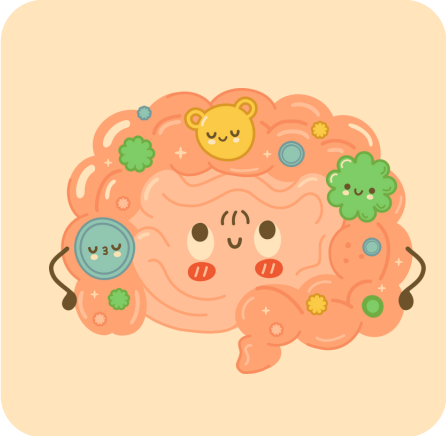
HEART



LUNGS

KIDNEYS

LIVER

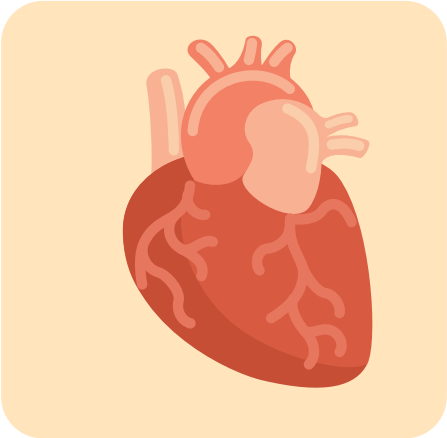


INTESTINES

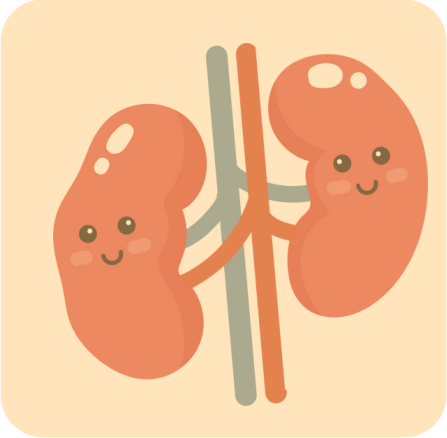
CUT OUT

BRAIN

STOMACH



HEART



LUNGS

KIDNEYS

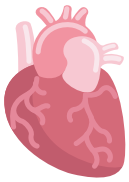
LIVER

INTESTINES

CUT OUT

MY BODY FUN FACTS

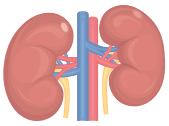
The heart consists of four chambers, four one-way valves, and a set of arteries and veins that regulate the normal flow of blood within the body. The smooth functioning of the circulatory system is maintained by a complex network of blood vessels that circulate blood throughout the .body and back to the heart



The liver is the largest solid organ in the body. It removes toxins from the body's blood supply, maintains healthy blood sugar levels, regulates blood clotting, and performs hundreds of other .vital functions. It is located beneath the rib cage in the right upper abdomen

The stomach is a J-shaped organ that digests food. It produces enzymes (substances that create chemical reactions) and acids (digestive juices). This mix of enzymes and digestive juices breaks down food so it can pass to your small intestine. Your stomach is part of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

Their main job is to cleanse the blood of toxins and transform the waste into urine. Each kidney weighs about 160 grams and gets rid of between one and one-and-a-half litres of urine per day. The two kidneys together filter 200 litres of fluid every 24 hours.



The lungs and respiratory system allow oxygen in the air to be taken into the body, while also letting the body get rid of carbon dioxide in the air breathed out. When you breathe in, the diaphragm moves downward toward the abdomen, and the rib muscles pull the ribs upward and outward.

• The brain stem is between the spinal cord and the rest of the brain. Basic functions like breathing and sleep are controlled here.
• The basal ganglia are a cluster of structures in the center of the brain. The basal ganglia coordinate messages between multiple other brain areas.

The intestine is a muscular tube which extends from the lower end of your stomach to .your anus, the lower opening of the digestive tract. It is also called the bowel or bowels